

Title: **Anatomy and Terminology I  
(to be able to use ICD-10-PCS)**

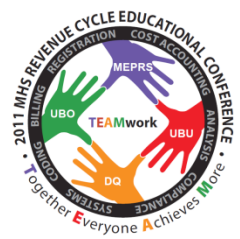
Session: **M-6-1330**



# Objectives

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- To code ICD-10-PCS, you need to know
  - The 16 sections in the procedure classification system and the types of services done in each
    - And what is not collected (laboratory)
  - Specific terms used to describe types of operations
- At the end of the class, you will have been introduced to the sections and ICD-10-PCS terminology
- At the end of the hour you will see the beauty of this classification system



# ICD-10-PCS

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- ICD-10-Procedure Classification System
- Developed by 3M Health Information Systems under contract to CMS
- Intended to replace ICD-9-CM Volume 3 for reporting inpatient procedures
  - Not used in other countries with ICD-10
- Updated annually
- Very important Web page:
  - [http://www.cms.hhs.gov/ICD10/01k\\_2010\\_ICD10PCS.asp#TopOfPage](http://www.cms.hhs.gov/ICD10/01k_2010_ICD10PCS.asp#TopOfPage)



# Why

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- More detailed – laterality
- Expandable – Can add additional procedures
- Completeness – All significantly different procedures have specific codes
- Each character of a code has “intelligence”
  - Each character means something – Multiaxial
  - Each character has the same meaning within a section and across sections to the extent possible
- Standardized Terminology – Single meaning for each term used in the system





# Example of ICD-9-CM Procedure Limitations

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- ICD-9-CM Procedure:
  - 88.98 Bone mineral density studies
- CPT Procedure Codes:
  - Dual photon absorptiometry – measure by comparing two separate photoelectric energy peaks 76075-76076
  - Quantitative computed tomography (CT) studies; computer assisted analysis of x-ray absorption through bone to determine density 76070-76071
  - Single photon absorptiometry; measurement of bone mineral density from one photoelectric energy peak 78350-78351
  - Ultrasound bone density measure 76977



# Example of ICD-9-CM Procedure Limitations

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- ICD-9-CM Procedure:
  - 88.98 Bone mineral density studies
- ICD-10-PCS:
  - BP48ZZ1
  - B = Imaging
  - P = Non-Axial Upper Bones
  - 4 = Ultrasonography
  - 8 = Shoulder, Right
  - Z = Contrast (none)
  - Z = Qualifier (none)
  - 1 = Qualifier



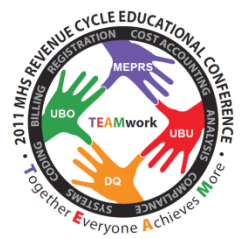
# Example of ICD-9-CM Procedure Limitations

- ICD-9-CM Procedure:
  - 88.98 Bone mineral density studies
- ICD-10-PCS:
  - BP4 8/9/G/H/L/M/N/P ZZ1
  - B = Imaging
  - P = Non-Axial Upper Bones
  - 4 = Ultrasonography
  - 8/9/G/H/L/M/N/P (r/l shoulder, r/l elbow, r/l wrist, r/l hand)
  - Z = Qualifier (none)
  - Z = Qualifier (none)
  - 1 = Qualifier



# Example of ICD-9-CM Procedure Limitations

- ICD-9-CM Procedure: 88.98 Bone mineral density studies
- ICD-10-PCS:
  - BQ0 0/1/3/4 ZZ1
  - B = Imaging
  - Q = Non-Axial Lower Bones
  - 0 = Plain Radiography
  - 0/1/3/4 (r/l hip, r/l femur)
  - Z = Qualifier (none)
  - Z = Qualifier (none)
  - 1 = Qualifier



# Example of ICD-9-CM Procedure Limitations

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- ICD-9-CM Procedure: 88.98 Bone mineral density studies
- ICD-10-PCS:
- BR0 0/7/9/G ZZ1
  - B = Imaging
  - R = Axial skeleton
  - 0 = Plain Radiography
  - 0/7/9/G (cervical spine, thoracic spine, lumbar spine, whole spine)
  - Z = Qualifier (none)
  - Z = Qualifier (none)
  - 1 = Qualifier



# ICD-10-PCS Sections

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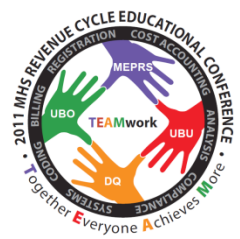
- Medical and Surgical
- Obstetrics
- Placement
- Administration
- Measurement and Monitoring
- Extracorporeal Assistance and Performance
- Extracorporeal Therapies
- Osteopathic
- Other Procedures
- Chiropractic
- Imaging
- Nuclear Medicine
- Radiation Oncology
- Physical Rehabilitation and Diagnostic Audiology
- Mental Health
- Substance Abuse Treatment



# Medical Surgical Section

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section	Root Operation		Approach		Qualifier	
	Body System	Body Part		Device		

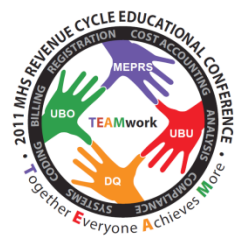
- 1st character - "0"
- 2nd character - general body system (e.g., muscle)
- 3rd character - root operation (e.g., replacement)
- 4th character - body part (e.g., neck muscle, left)
- 5th character - approach (e.g., open)
- 6th character - device ( e.g., synthetic substitute, drainage devices)
- 7th character - qualifier (e.g., for detachments, this could indicate high, mid or low level amputation)



# Medical Surgical Body Systems (2nd character)

- 0 Central Nervous
- 1 Peripheral Nervous
- 2 Heart and Great Vessels
- 3 Upper Arteries
- 4 Lower Arteries
- 5 Upper Veins
- 6 Lower Veins
- 7 Lymphatic and Hemic
- 8 Eye
- 9 Ear, Nose, Sinus
- B Respiratory
- C Mouth and Throat
- D Gastrointestinal
- F Hepatobiliary and Pancreas
- G Endocrine
- H Skin and Breast
- J Subcutaneous Tissue and Fascia
- K Muscles
- L Tendons
- M Bursae and Ligaments
- N Head and Facial Bones
- P Upper Bones
- Q Lower Bones
- R Upper Joints
- S Lower Joints
- T Urinary
- U Female Reproductive
- V Male Reproductive
- W Anatomical Regions, General
- X Anatomical Regions, Upper Extremities
- Y Anatomical Regions, Lower Extremities





# Open Your Books to Page 517, Appendix D

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- Section
- Body System
- Operation
- Body Part
- Approach
- Device
- Qualifier
- 0 – Medical Surgical
- 0 – CNS
- 5 – Destruction
- M – Facial nerve
- 0 – Open
- Z – no device
- U – nonstereotactic



# Obstetrical Section

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section	Body System		Body Part		Device	
	Root Operation		Approach		Qualifier	

- 1st character – “1” - obstetrics
- 2nd character – “0” general body system (pregnancy)
- 3rd character – “9” root operation (drainage)
- 4th character – “0” body part (products of conception)
- 5th character – “7” approach (via natural opening)
- 6th character – “Z” device (none)
- 7th character – “U” qualifier (amniotic fluid, diagnostic)



# Obstetrical Section

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section	Body System		Body Part		Device	
	Root Operation		Approach		Qualifier	

- 1st character – “1” - obstetrics
- 2nd character – “0” general body system (pregnancy)
- 3rd character – “T” root operation (resection – cutting out or off, without replacement, all of a body part)
- 4th character – “2” body part (products of conception, ectopic)
- 5th character – “4” approach (percutaneous endoscopic)
- 6th character – “Z” device (none)



# Root Operation Groups

- Procedures that
  - take out or eliminate all or a portion of a body part
  - involve putting in or on, putting back, or moving body parts
  - take out or eliminate solid matter, fluids, or gases from a body part
  - only involve examination of body parts and regions
  - can be performed only on tubular body parts
  - always involve devices
  - involving cutting or separation only
  - involving other repairs
  - with other objectives



# Procedures That Take Out or Eliminate All or A Portion of A Body Part

## Excision

**Definition:** Cutting out or off, without replacement, a portion of a body part

**Explanation:** The qualifier DIAGNOSTIC is used to identify excision procedures that are biopsies

**Includes/Examples:** Partial nephrectomy, liver biopsy

## Resection

**Definition:** Cutting out or off, without replacement, all of a body part

**Includes/Examples:** Total nephrectomy, total lobectomy of lung

## Extraction

**Definition:** Pulling or stripping out or off all or a portion of a body part by the use of force

**Explanation:** The qualifier DIAGNOSTIC is used to identify extraction procedures that are biopsies

**Includes/Examples:** Dilation and curettage, vein stripping



# MORE Procedures That Take Out or Eliminate All or A Portion of A Body Part

- Extraction / Destruction

## **Destruction**

**Definition:** Physical eradication of all or a portion of a body part by the direct use of energy, force, or a destructive agent

**Explanation:** None of the body part is physically taken out

**Includes/Examples:** Fulguration of rectal polyp, cautery of skin lesion

## **Detachment**

**Definition:** Cutting off all or a portion of the upper or lower extremities

**Explanation:** The body part value is the site of the detachment, with a qualifier if applicable to further specify the level where the extremity was detached

**Includes/Examples:** Below knee amputation, disarticulation of shoulder





# Procedures That Involve Putting In or On, Putting Back, or Moving Living Body Parts

## Transplantation

**Definition:** Putting in or on all or a portion of a living body part taken from another individual or animal to physically take the place and/or function of all or a portion of a similar body part

**Explanation:** The native body part may or may not be taken out, and the transplanted body part may take over all or a portion of its function

**Includes/Examples:** Kidney transplant, heart transplant

## Reattachment

**Definition:** Putting back in or on all or a portion of a separated body part to its normal location or other suitable location

**Explanation:** Vascular circulation and nervous pathways may or may not be reestablished

**Includes/Examples:** Reattachment of hand, reattachment of avulsed kidney



# More Procedures that Involve Putting In or On, Putting Back, or Moving Living Body Parts

<b>Reposition</b>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Moving to its normal location, or other suitable location, all or a portion of a body part</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The body part is moved to a new location from an abnormal location, or from a normal location where it is not functioning correctly. The body part may or may not be cut out or off to be moved to the new location</p> <p><b>Includes/Examples:</b> Reposition of undescended testicle, fracture reduction</p>
<b>Transfer</b>	<p><b>Definition:</b> Moving, without taking out, all or a portion of a body part to another location to take over the function of all or a portion of a body part</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The body part transferred remains connected to its vascular and nervous supply</p> <p><b>Includes/Examples:</b> Tendon transfer, skin pedicle flap transfer</p>





# Procedures That Take Out or Eliminate Solid Matter, Fluids or Gases from A Body Part

<b>Drainage</b>	<p>Definition: Taking or letting out fluids and/or gases from a body part</p> <p>Explanation: The qualifier DIAGNOSTIC is used to identify drainage procedures that are biopsies</p> <p>Includes/Examples: Thoracentesis, incision and drainage</p>
<b>Extirpation</b>	<p>Definition: Taking or cutting out solid matter from a body part</p> <p>Explanation: The solid matter may be an abnormal byproduct of a biological function or a foreign body; it may be imbedded in a body part or in the lumen of a tubular body part. The solid matter may or may not have been previously broken into pieces</p> <p>Includes/Examples: Thrombectomy, choledocholithotomy</p>



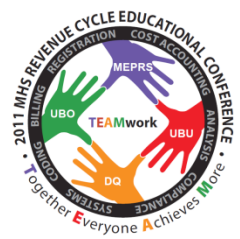
# Eliminate Solid Matter, Fluids or Gases from A Body Part

## Fragmentation

**Definition:** Breaking solid matter in a body part into pieces

**Explanation:** Physical force (e.g., manual, ultrasonic) applied directly or indirectly is used to break the solid matter into pieces. The solid matter may be an abnormal byproduct of a biological function or a foreign body. The pieces of solid matter are not taken out

**Includes/Examples:** Extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy, transurethral lithotripsy



# Procedures That Only Involve Examination of Body Parts and Regions

## Inspection

**Definition:** Visually and/or manually exploring a body part

**Explanation:** Visual exploration may be performed with or without optical instrumentation. Manual exploration may be performed directly or through intervening body layers

**Includes/Examples:** Diagnostic arthroscopy, exploratory laparotomy

## Map

**Definition:** Locating the route of passage of electrical impulses and/or locating functional areas in a body part

**Explanation:** Applicable only to the cardiac conduction mechanism and the central nervous system

**Includes/Examples:** Cardiac mapping, cortical mapping





# Procedures That Can be Performed Only on Tubular Body Parts

## Bypass

**Definition:** Altering the route of passage of the contents of a tubular body part

**Explanation:** Rerouting contents of a body part to a downstream area of the normal route, to a similar route and body part, or to an abnormal route and dissimilar body part. Includes one or more anastomoses, with or without the use of a device

**Includes/Examples:** Coronary artery bypass, colostomy formation

## Dilation

**Definition:** Expanding an orifice or the lumen of a tubular body part

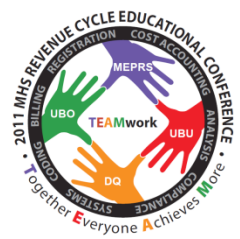
**Explanation:** The orifice can be a natural orifice or an artificially created orifice. Accomplished by stretching a tubular body part using intraluminal pressure or by cutting part of the orifice or wall of the tubular body part

**Includes/Examples:** Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty, pyloromyotomy



# MORE Procedures That Can Be Performed Only on Tubular Body Parts

<b>Occlusion</b>	<p>Definition: Completely closing an orifice or the lumen of a tubular body part</p> <p>Explanation: The orifice can be a natural orifice or an artificially created orifice</p> <p>Includes/Examples: Fallopian tube ligation, ligation of inferior vena cava</p>
<b>Restriction</b>	<p>Definition: Partially closing an orifice or the lumen of a tubular body part</p> <p>Explanation: The orifice can be a natural orifice or an artificially created orifice</p> <p>Includes/Examples: Esophagogastric fundoplication, cervical cerclage</p>



# Procedures That Always Involve Devices

## Insertion of device in

Definition: Putting in a nonbiological appliance that monitors, assists, performs, or prevents a physiological function but does not physically take the place of a body part

Includes/Examples: Insertion of radioactive implant, insertion of central venous catheter

## Replacement

Definition: Putting in or on biological or synthetic material that physically takes the place and/or function of all or a portion of a body part

Explanation: The body part may have been taken out or replaced, or may be taken out, physically eradicated, or rendered nonfunctional during the Replacement procedure. A Removal procedure is coded for taking out the device used in a previous replacement procedure

Includes/Examples: Total hip replacement, bone graft, free skin graft





# MORE Procedures That Always Involve Devices

## Supplement

**Definition:** Putting in or on biological or synthetic material that physically reinforces and/or augments the function of a portion of a body part

**Explanation:** The biological material is non-living, or is living and from the same individual. The body part may have been previously replaced, and the Supplement procedure is performed to physically reinforce and/or augment the function of the replaced body part

**Includes/Examples:** Herniorrhaphy using mesh, free nerve graft, mitral valve ring annuloplasty, put a new acetabular liner in a previous hip replacement

## Removal of device from

**Definition:** Taking out or off a device from a body part

**Explanation:** If a device is taken out and a similar device put in without cutting or puncturing the skin or mucous membrane, the procedure is coded to the root operation CHANGE. Otherwise, the procedure for taking out a device is coded to the root operation REMOVAL

**Includes/Examples:** Drainage tube removal, cardiac pacemaker removal



# MORE Procedures That Always Involve Devices

## Change device in

**Definition:** Taking out or off a device from a body part and putting back an identical or similar device in or on the same body part without cutting or puncturing the skin or a mucous membrane

**Explanation:** All CHANGE procedures are coded using the approach EXTERNAL

**Includes/Examples:** Urinary catheter change, gastrostomy tube change

## Revision of device in

**Definition:** Correcting, to the extent possible, a portion of a malfunctioning device or the position of a displaced device

**Explanation:** Revision can include correcting a malfunctioning or displaced device by taking out and/or putting in part of the device

**Includes/Examples:** Adjustment of position of pacemaker lead, recementing of hip prosthesis





# Procedures Involving Cutting or Separation Only

<b>Division</b>	<p>Definition: Cutting into a body part, without draining fluids and/or gases from the body part, in order to separate or transect a body part</p> <p>Explanation: All or a portion of the body part is separated into two or more portions</p> <p>Includes/Examples: Spinal cordotomy, osteotomy</p>
<b>Release</b>	<p>Definition: Freeing a body part from an abnormal physical constraint</p> <p>Explanation: Some of the restraining tissue may be taken out but none of the body part is taken out</p> <p>Includes/Examples: Adhesiolysis, carpal tunnel release</p>



# Procedures Involving Other Repairs

## Control postprocedural bleeding in

**Definition:** Stopping, or attempting to stop, postprocedural bleeding

**Explanation:** The site of the bleeding is coded as an anatomical region and not to a specific body part

**Includes/Examples:** Control of post-prostatectomy hemorrhage, control of post-tonsillectomy hemorrhage

## Repair

**Definition:** Restoring, to the extent possible, a body part to its normal anatomic structure and function

**Explanation:** Used only when the method to accomplish the repair is not one of the other root operations

**Includes/Examples:** Colostomy takedown, suture of laceration



# Procedures With Other Objectives

<b>Alteration</b>	<p>Definition: Modifying the anatomic structure of a body part without affecting the function of the body part</p> <p>Explanation: Principal purpose is to improve appearance</p> <p>Includes/Examples: Face lift, breast augmentation</p>
<b>Creation</b>	<p>Definition: Making a new genital structure that does not take over the function of a body part</p> <p>Explanation: Used only for sex change operations</p> <p>Includes/Examples: Creation of vagina in a male, creation of penis in a female</p>
<b>Fusion</b>	<p>Definition: Joining together portions of an articular body part rendering the articular body part immobile</p> <p>Explanation: The body part is joined together by fixation device, bone graft, or other means</p> <p>Includes/Examples: Spinal fusion, ankle arthrodesis</p>





# Obstetrics Procedures

<b>Abortion</b>	<b>Definition: Artificially terminating a pregnancy</b>
<b>Delivery</b>	<b>Definition: Assisting the passage of the products of conception from the genital canal</b>
<b>Change device in</b>	<p>Definition: Taking out or off a device from a body part and putting back an identical or similar device in or on the same body part without cutting or puncturing the skin or a mucous membrane</p> <p>Explanation: All CHANGE procedures are coded using the approach EXTERNAL</p> <p>Includes/Examples: Urinary catheter change, gastrostomy tube change</p>
<b>Drainage</b>	<p>Definition: Taking or letting out fluids and/or gases from a body part</p> <p>Explanation: The qualifier DIAGNOSTIC is used to identify drainage procedures that are biopsies</p> <p>Includes/Examples: Thoracentesis, incision and drainage</p>



# MORE Obstetrics Procedures

<b>Extraction</b>	<p>Definition: Pulling or stripping out or off all or a portion of a body part by the use of force</p> <p>Explanation: The qualifier DIAGNOSTIC is used to identify extraction procedures that are biopsies</p> <p>Includes/Examples: Dilation and curettage, vein stripping</p>
<b>Insertion of device in</b>	<p>Definition: Putting in a nonbiological appliance that monitors, assists, performs, or prevents a physiological function but does not physically take the place of a body part</p> <p>Includes/Examples: Insertion of radioactive implant, insertion of central venous catheter</p>
<b>Inspection</b>	<p>Definition: Visually and/or manually exploring a body part</p> <p>Explanation: Visual exploration may be performed with or without optical instrumentation. Manual exploration may be performed directly or through intervening body layers</p> <p>Includes/Examples: Diagnostic arthroscopy, exploratory laparotomy</p>



# MORE Obstetrics Procedures

## Removal of device from

**Definition:** Taking out or off a device from a body part

**Explanation:** If a device is taken out and a similar device put in without cutting or puncturing the skin or mucous membrane, the procedure is coded to the root operation CHANGE. Otherwise, the procedure for taking out a device is coded to the root operation REMOVAL

**Includes/Examples:** Drainage tube removal, cardiac pacemaker removal

## Repair

**Definition:** Restoring, to the extent possible, a body part to its normal anatomic structure and function

**Explanation:** Used only when the method to accomplish the repair is not one of the other root operations

**Includes/Examples:** Colostomy takedown, suture of laceration





# MORE Obstetrics Procedures

## Reposition

**Definition:** Moving to its normal location, or other suitable location, all or a portion of a body part

**Explanation:** The body part is moved to a new location from an abnormal location, or from a normal location where it is not functioning correctly. The body part may or may not be cut out or off to be moved to the new location

**Includes/Examples:** Reposition of undescended testicle, fracture reduction

## Resection

**Definition:** Cutting out or off, without replacement, all of a body part

**Includes/Examples:** Total nephrectomy, total lobectomy of lung

## Transplantation

**Definition:** Putting in or on all or a portion of a living body part taken from another individual or animal to physically take the place and/or function of all or a portion of a similar body part

**Explanation:** The native body part may or may not be taken out, and the transplanted body part may take over all or a portion of its function

**Includes/Examples:** Kidney transplant, heart transplant

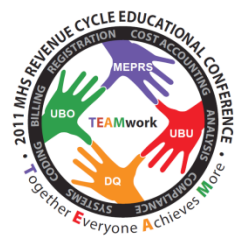


# Placement Procedures

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- Change device in: Taking out or off a device from a body part and putting back an identical or similar device in or on the same body part without cutting or puncturing the skin or a mucous membrane
- Compression: Putting pressure on a body region
- Dressing: Putting material on a body region for protection
- Immobilization: Limiting or preventing motion of a body region
- Packing: Putting material in a body region or orifice
- Removal: Taking out or off a device from a body part
- Traction: Exerting a pulling force on a body region





# Administration Procedures

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- Introduction: Putting in a therapeutic, diagnostic, nutritional, physiological or prophylactic substance except blood or blood products
- Irrigation: Putting in or on a cleansing substance
- Transfusion: Putting in blood or blood products



# Monitoring and Measurement Procedures

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- Measurement: Determining the level of a physiological or physical function at a point in time
- Monitoring: Determining the level of a physiological or physical function repetitively over a period of time



# Extracorporeal Assistance and Performance Procedures

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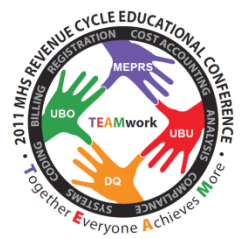
- Assistance: Taking over a portion of a physiological function by extracorporeal means
- Performance: Completely taking over a physiological function by extracorporeal means
- Restoration: Returning, or attempting to return, a physiological function to its normal state by extracorporeal means



# Extracorporeal Therapy Procedures

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- Atmospheric Control: Extracorporeal control of atmospheric pressure and composition
- Decompression: Extracorporeal elimination of undissolved gas from body
- Electromagnetic Therapy: Extracorporeal treatment by electromagnetic rays
- Hyperthermia: Extracorporeal raising of body temperature
- Hypothermia: Extracorporeal lowering of body temperature
- Pheresis: Extracorporeal separation of blood products
- Phototherapy: Extracorporeal treatment by light rays
- Shock Wave Therapy: Extracorporeal treatment by shock waves
- Ultrasound Therapy: Extracorporeal treatment by ultrasound



# Osteopathic Procedures

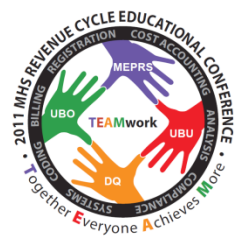
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- Treatment:
  - Manual treatment to eliminate or alleviate somatic dysfunction and related disorders



# Other Procedures

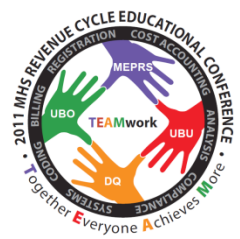
- Other Procedures:
  - Methodologies which attempt to remediate or cure a disorder or disease
    - Collect cerebrospinal fluid – external approach
    - Collect blood – external approach
    - External examination of nervous system, musculoskeletal system and female reproductive system
    - Near infrared spectroscopy of circulatory system
    - Robotic assisted procedures
    - Computer assisted procedures
    - Acupuncture
    - Collect breast milk, sperm,
    - Piercing
    - Therapeutic massage
    - Yoga
    - Meditation
    - Isolation



# Chiropractic Procedures

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- Manipulation:
  - Manual procedure that involves a directed thrust to move a joint past the physiological range of motion, without exceeding the anatomical limit



# Imaging Procedures

- Plain Radiography – Planar display of an image developed from the capture of external ionizing radiation on photographic or photoconductive plate
- Fluoroscopy – Single plane or bi-plane real time display of an image developed from the capture of external ionizing radiation on a fluorescent screen. The image may also be stored by either digital or analog means





# Imaging Procedures

- CT Scan – Computer-reformatted digital display of multiplanar images developed from the capture of multiple exposures of external ionizing radiation
- MRI – Computer-reformatted digital display of multiplanar images developed from the capture of radio-frequency signals emitted by nuclei in a body site excited within a magnetic field
- Ultrasound – Real time display of images of anatomy or flow information developed from the capture of reflected and attenuated high frequency sound waves



# Nuclear Medicine Procedures

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- Planar Nuclear Medicine Imaging
  - Introduction of radioactive materials into the body for a single plane display of images developed from the capture of radioactive emissions
- Tomographic (Tomo) Nuclear Medicine Imaging
  - Introduction of radioactive materials into the body for three dimensional display of images developed from the capture of radioactive emissions
- Positron Emission Tomographic (PET) Imaging
  - Introduction of radioactive materials into the body for three dimensional display of images developed from the simultaneous capture, 180 degrees apart, of radioactive emissions
- Nonimaging Nuclear Medicine Uptake
  - Introduction of radioactive materials into the body for measurements of organ function, from the detection of radioactive emissions



# Nuclear Medicine Procedures

- Nonimaging Nuclear Medicine Probe
  - Introduction of radioactive materials into the body for the study of distribution and fate of certain substances by the detection of radioactive emissions; or, alternatively, measurement of absorption of radioactive emissions from an external source
- Nonimaging Nuclear Medicine Assay
  - Introduction of radioactive materials into the body for the study of body fluids and blood elements, by the detection of radioactive emissions
- Systemic Nuclear Medicine Therapy
  - Introduction of unsealed radioactive materials into the body for treatment



# Radiation Oncology Procedures

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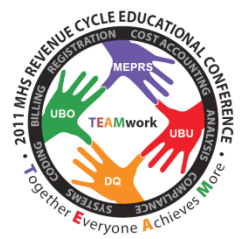
- Classified by the basic mode of radiation delivery used:
  - Beam Radiation
  - Brachytherapy
  - Stereotactic Radiosurgery
  - Other Radiation



# Physical Rehabilitation and Diagnostic Audiology

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- Rehabilitation
  - Speech Assessment
  - Motor and/or Nerve Function Assessment/Treatment
  - Activities of Daily Living (ADL) Assessment/Treatment
  - Speech Treatment
  - Hearing Treatment
  - Cochlear Implant Treatment
  - Vestibular Treatment
  - Device Fitting
  - Caregiver Training



# Physical Rehabilitation and Diagnostic Audiology

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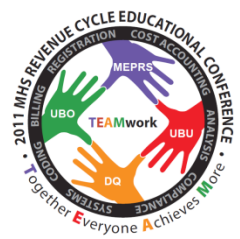
- Diagnostic Audiology
  - Hearing Assessment
  - Hearing Aid Assessment
  - Vestibular Assessment



# Mental Health Procedures

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- Psychological Tests
- Crisis Intervention
- Medication Management
- Individual Psychotherapy
- Counseling
- Family Psychotherapy
- Electroconvulsive Therapy
- Biofeedback
- Hypnosis
- Narcosynthesis
- Group Psychotherapy
- Light Therapy

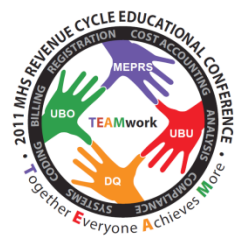


# Substance Abuse Procedures

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- Detoxification Services
- Individual Counseling
- Group Counseling
- Individual Psychotherapy
- Family Counseling
- Medication Management
- Pharmacotherapy





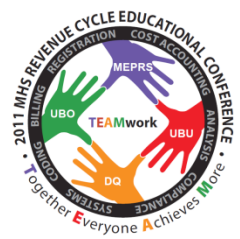
# Root Operation - Review

	adhesiolysis, carpal tunnel release
	adjustment of pacemaker lead, adjustment of hip prostheses
	below knee amputation, disarticulation of shoulder
	cardiac mapping, cortical mapping
	cardiac pacemaker removal
	control of post-tonsillectomy hemorrhage
	coronary artery bypass, colostomy formation
	creation of a vagina in a male
	diagnostic arthroscopy
	esophagogastric fundoplication, cervical cerclage
	face lift, breast augmentation
	fallopian tube ligation
	fracture reduction, reposition of undescended testicle
	fulguration of a rectal polyp; cautery of skin lesion
	herniorrhaphy, suture of laceration



# Root Operation - Review

	insertion of radioactive implant
	intraluminal lithotripsy
	kidney transplant, heart transplant
	partial nephrectomy, liver biopsy
	percutaneous transluminal angioplasty, pyloromyotomy
	reattachment of avulsed kidney
	spinal cordotomy, osteotomy
	spinal fusion, ankle arthrodesis
	tendon transfer, skin pedicle flap transfer
	thoracentesis, incision and drainage
	thrombectomy, choledocholithotomy
	total hip replacement, free skin graft
	total nephrectomy, total lobectomy of lung
	urinary catheter change, gastrostomy tube change
	vein stripping, dilation and curettage



# Review - Root Operations

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- Procedures that take out or eliminate all or portion of a body part



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# Review - Root Operations

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- Procedures that involve putting in or on, putting back, or moving living body parts



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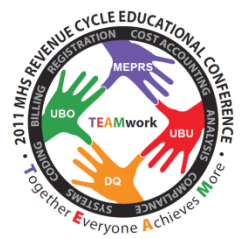
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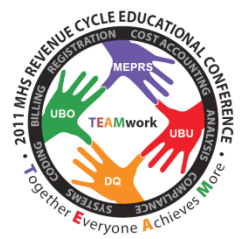
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# Review - Root Operations

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- Procedures that take out or eliminate solid matter, fluids, or gases from a body part
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



# Review - Root Operations

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- Procedures that involve only examination of body parts and regions

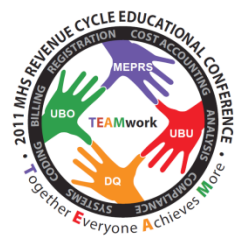


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# Review - Root Operations

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- Procedures that can be performed only on tubular body parts
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



# Review - Root Operations

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- Procedures that always involve devices

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



# Leech Therapy

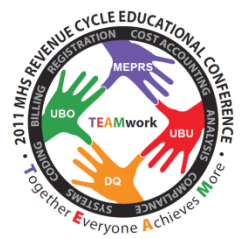
- Medical Surgical
- Obstetrics
- Placement?
- Administration?
- Measurement and monitoring
- Extracorporeal assistance and performance
- Extracorporeal therapies
- Osteopathic
- Chiropractic
- Imaging
- Nuclear medicine
- Radiattion oncology
- Rehabilitation and diagnostic audiology
- Mental Health
- Substance abuse treatment



# Review ICD-10-PCS

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- Inpatient procedures
- Completely different than volume 3
- Easier to learn for beginner than ICD-10-CM
- More difficult to learn for someone who uses volume 3
- Right now, will not replace CPT, but...



# Questions

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